

SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

1978



Labour Research Division
Nova Scotia Department of Labour



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STATISTICS
FOR
NOVA SCOTIA
1978

LABOUR RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, price indexes, labour force and employment statistics.

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data are available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; public administration; and the public sector of the service industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries, and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of the total numbers of paid workers in specified areas of industries, but show only the distribution of men and women of the staffs of the co-operating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the mining, manufacturing and construction industries.

This publication was prepared by George Hack of the Labour Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

JEAN DOBSON
DIRECTOR

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS
IN
NOVA SCOTIA



SECTION I

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1978, there was a moderate increase in the overall time lost due to workstoppages in Nova Scotia; there was also a moderate increase in the total number of workstoppages. This resulted in a 77.6 percent increase in the average duration of a legal strike in 1978. In 1977, the average duration of a legal workstoppage was 2,004 man-days as opposed to 3,559 in 1978.

The year saw workstoppages involving 2,757 workers and lasting a total of 66,665 man-days. Of the 27 workstoppages, 9 were illegal strikes involving 2,607 man-days lost, while the remaining 18 workstoppages accounted for 64,058 man-days or 96.1 percent of the total.

During 1978, only one major sector of the economy was not affected by strikes; this sector being mines, quarries and oilwells. In 1978, construction, manufacturing and service accounted for 72.2 percent of the workstoppages and 94.3 percent of the total time lost during the year. For 1977, the same figures were 73.9 percent of the workstoppages and 26.5 percent of the total time lost during the year.

In 1978, construction was the major area of industrial unrest with five workstoppages causing a total loss of 29,763 man-days. Only service had more workstoppages than construction, with a total of six, but had less man-days lost with only a total of 10,810 man-days lost.

General wage changes were still seen as the main cause in 37.0 percent of all work-stoppages during 1978. Wages were the center of dispute in ten of the 18 legal strikes during the year; while illegal strikes were mainly attributed to problems of plant administration, job security, contract administration and seniority.

*Note: Excluded from these figures are industries under Federal jurisdiction.

MAN-DAYS LOST THROUGH WORKSTOPPAGES
IN NOVA SCOTIA
1974-1978

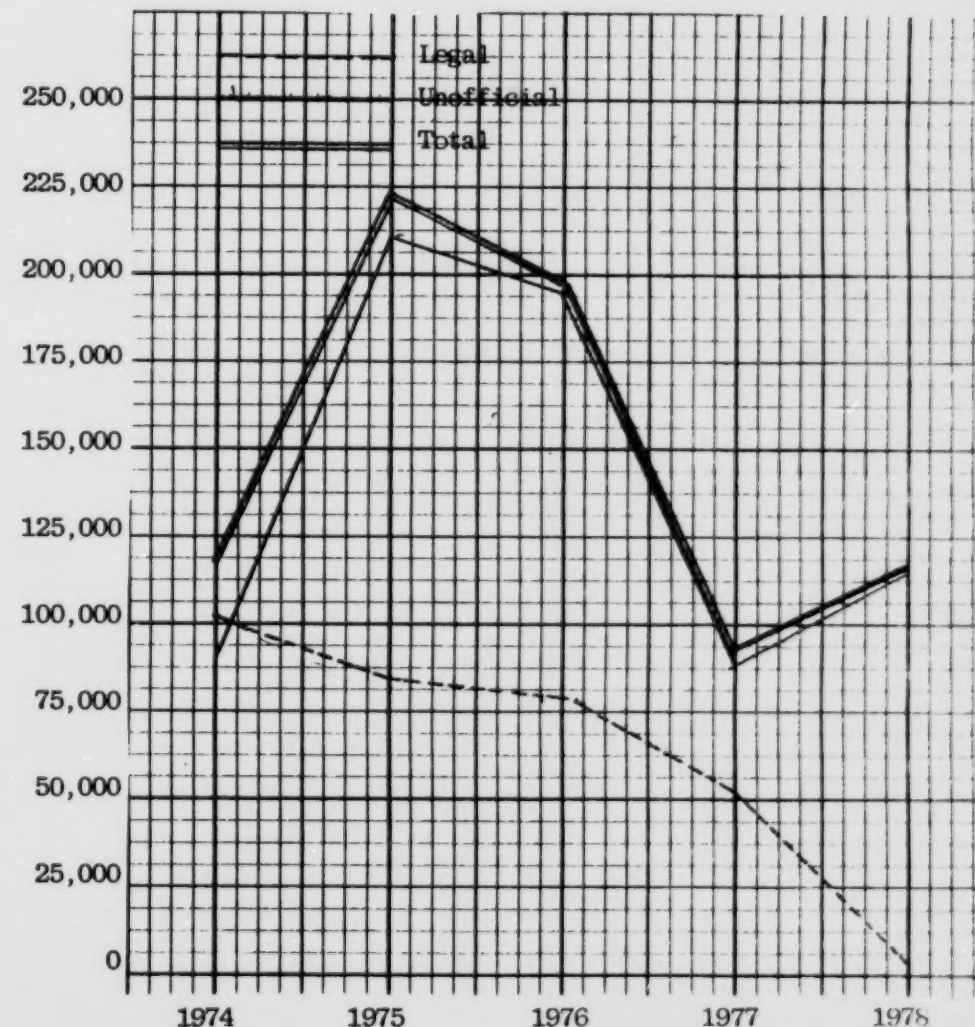


TABLE 1

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUE INVOLVED
1978

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES		TOTAL LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES		TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER	27	100.0	18	66.7	9	33.3
SIZE (Number of Workers	2,757	100.0	1,941	70.4	816	29.6
DURATION (Man-Days)	66,665	100.0	64,058	96.2	2,607	3.9
MAN-DAYS LOST PER 10,000 WORKED	9.6		9.2		0.4	
MAJOR ISSUES:						
General Wage changes	10	37.0	10	100.0	-	-
Job Security	3	11.1	1	33.3	2	66.7
Plant Administration	4	14.8	-	-	2	40.0
Contract Negotiations	5	18.5	3	60.0	4	100.0
Seniority	1	3.7	-	-	2	40.0
Paid Holidays	3	11.1	3	100.0	1	100.0
Union Organization & Security	1	3.7	1	100.0	-	-

TABLE 2

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1978

	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
<u>INDUSTRY</u>					
Construction	1	4	85	29,678	29,763
Manufacturing	5	3	2,310	19,955	22,265
Public Administration	2	2	41	990	1,031
Service	-	6	-	10,810	10,810
Trade	-	2	-	200	200
Transportation, Comm. & Other Util.	1	1	171	2,425	2,596
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>64,058</u>	<u>66,665</u>
<u>DURATION</u>					
1 day or less	5	-	242	-	242
2 to 6 days	4	8	2,365	2,085	4,450
7 days or more	-	10	-	61,973	61,973
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>64,058</u>	<u>66,665</u>
<u>NUMBER OF WORKERS</u>					
50 or less	4	10	146	4,563	4,709
51 to 200	4	4	662	3,617	4,279
201 to 400	1	2	1,799	37,678	39,477
401 or more	-	1	-	18,200	18,200
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>64,058</u>	<u>66,665</u>
<u>NUMBER OF MAN-WORKING DAYS</u>					
50 or less	3	-	61	-	61
51 to 200	4	8	437	1,230	1,667
201 to 500	1	2	310	950	1,260
501 or more	1	8	1,799	61,878	63,677
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>64,058</u>	<u>66,665</u>

TABLE 3

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1976, 1977, 1978

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
<u>INDUSTRY - 1978</u>						
Construction	5	1	4	85	29,678	29,763
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	8	5	3	2,310	19,955	22,265
Service	6	-	6	-	10,810	10,810
Trade	2	-	2	-	200	200
Public Administration	4	2	3	41	990	1,031
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	2	1	1	171	2,425	2,596
TOTAL	<u>27</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2,607</u>	<u>64,058</u>	<u>66,665</u>
<u>INDUSTRY - 1977</u>						
Construction	7	6	1	437	3,276	3,713
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	7	4	3	240	1,580	1,820
Service	3	-	3	-	1,546	1,546
Trade	5	-	5	-	18,997	18,997
Public Administration	1	-	1	-	600	660
TOTAL	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>26,059</u>	<u>26,736</u>
<u>INDUSTRY - 1976</u>						
Construction	5	4	1	954	64,094	65,048
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	7	7	5,697	80,381	86,078
Service	3	1	2	30	39,144	39,174
Trade	1	-	1	-	1,584	1,584
Public Administration	2	1	1	440	5,280	5,720
TOTAL	<u>25</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7,121</u>	<u>190,483</u>	<u>197,604</u>

ESTIMATED POPULATION
FOR
CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

SECTION II

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

AREA	JAN. 1977 (000's)	APR. 1977 (000's)	JULY 1977 (000's)	OCT. 1977 (000's)	JAN. 1978 (000's)	APR. 1978 (000's)	JULY 1978 (000's)	OCT. 1978 (000's)
CANADA	23,180	23,243	23,315	23,388	23,394	23,443	23,499	23,548
ATLANTIC REGION	2,198	2,201	2,205	2,212	2,221	2,224	2,229	2,235
Nova Scotia	834	835	835	838	839	840	842	844
New Brunswick	683	685	687	689	693	694	696	698
Newfoundland	561	561	563	564	567	568	570	571
P. E. I.	120	120	120	121	121	122	122	122

The population of Canada at the beginning of October, 1978, was 23,548,000; 0.7 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was slightly below the 1.2 percent average annual population growth rate from October, 1971, to October, 1978.

For the Atlantic Region as a whole, the population growth rate for the period October, 1977, to October, 1978, was 1.0 percent, or an absolute increase of 23,000 persons indicating a higher rate of growth than the national average of 0.7 percent for the same period.

The population of Nova Scotia stood at 844,000 in October, 1977, reflecting an annual growth rate of 0.7 percent; a rate matching the national average. For the remaining Atlantic Provinces, Newfoundland had a growth rate of 1.2 percent, New Brunswick 1.3 percent, and finally, Prince Edward Island 0.8 percent; all greater than or equal to the national average.

NOTE: The final census count of 1971 was the starting point (base population) for the estimates before July 1, 1977. After July 1, 1977 the base population figures were the 1976 census count; therefore, some caution should be exercised in comparing the different time frames. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well as immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data on the movement of families receiving family allowance benefits.



SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR
CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA



SECTION III

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

A look at wages in Nova Scotia's industries, as a percentage of the national average, reveals that during 1978 there were only two industries reporting an increase from the previous year's level. The mining industry increased from 74.1 percent to 74.8 percent of the national average and finance, insurance and real estate increased from 89.0 percent to 89.5 percent. The remaining industries reported a decline. Manufacturing fell from 87.1 percent of the national average to 86.4 percent; construction from 79.5 percent to 78.6 percent; transportation, communication and other utilities from 86.1 percent to 85.0 percent; trade from 83.1 percent to 83.0 percent; and service from 81.2 percent to 81.0 percent of the national average. The all industry figures indicate there was a decline from 84.8 percent to 84.2 percent.

Average weekly earnings for the industrial composite increased by a greater proportion in Canada (in terms of a national average) than in Nova Scotia. The Canadian average rose by 6.3 percent, from \$249.87 in 1977 to \$265.76 in 1978; while the provincial average increased by 5.6 percent, from \$212.09 in 1977 to \$223.96 in 1978.

Mining, all of construction and most parts of transportation were the only industries in Nova Scotia which were above the all-Canadian average weekly wages and salaries (as represented by the national industrial composite). The Industrial composite wage date of 1978 for Nova Scotia was 15.8 percent below the same figure for Canada, and for 1977 the figure was 15.2 percent.

NOTE: The figure on average weekly wages and salaries, as well as the one's to follow on hourly wages and hours worked, relate to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

For the full calendar year period of 1977-78, all industries reported an increase in their average weekly earnings. They were (from highest to lowest) finance, insurance, and real estate with 8.6 percent, mining with 8.4 percent, manufacturing with 6.6 percent, transportation and trade with 5.9 percent each, service with 5.0 percent, and finally, construction with 4.2 percent, where mining and finance reported increases greater than the national average.

For the national average, proceeding in a similar fashion as above, increases in average weekly earnings were 8.0 percent in finance, insurance and real estate; 7.5 percent in manufacturing; 7.4 percent in transportation; 7.3 percent in mining; 6.0 percent in trade; 5.4 percent in construction; and 5.3 percent in service.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly earnings increased during 1978 for major centres within the province, ranging from a low of 2.2 percent in Yarmouth to a high of 6.3 percent in Sydney. A comparison of the industrial composite wages in the urban areas vis a vis the province as a whole revealed that both Sydney and New Glasgow were the only two areas to have average wages greater than the provincial average of \$223.96.

The highest industrial composite wages and salaries figure was registered in New Glasgow with a high of \$254.53, followed by Sydney with \$250.54; Halifax, \$220.62; Amherst, \$207.44; Truro, \$185.85; and Yarmouth, \$176.77.

TABLE 4
LARGER FIRM DATAAVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1978
(\$)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Forestry	312.81	326.24	334.96	350.57	350.45	341.71	324.21	316.63	304.63	312.01	335.76	339.80	335.75	268.46
Mining, Including Milling	348.12	373.61	336.89	372.68	369.47	336.45	365.65	375.54	367.55	368.30	380.35	391.41	397.15	391.89
Manufacturing	266.04	286.00	274.13	280.95	281.52	283.13	282.55	285.47	282.99	285.32	292.12	294.63	296.84	292.36
Non-Durable Goods	248.39	266.44	259.18	262.71	262.44	263.26	263.26	266.00	264.12	266.30	270.33	272.88	274.93	271.86
Durable Goods	284.66	309.32	289.67	299.97	301.36	303.49	302.72	305.77	302.76	305.61	315.07	317.19	319.11	313.08
Food & Beverage	241.67	259.17	255.17	257.38	256.74	255.61	257.34	258.76	256.43	258.23	257.60	262.97	267.18	266.60
Primary Metal Ind's	316.85	341.69	329.24	331.09	333.83	336.55	341.35	339.74	338.90	342.96	348.66	351.76	353.82	352.38
Trans. Equipment	310.24	335.22	308.47	329.37	328.04	333.51	331.52	334.44	326.33	332.70	349.06	352.51	353.46	343.22
Construction	369.96	390.11	362.88	379.23	382.76	384.29	392.18	394.94	395.60	394.67	411.79	407.84	401.26	373.89
Trans., Comm., & Other Utilities	290.95	312.51	303.81	303.32	305.65	306.05	309.94	314.74	314.16	313.99	315.88	315.48	323.33	323.87
Trade	190.96	202.47	195.00	197.63	199.16	200.64	201.98	207.19	205.62	204.89	203.57	205.12	203.35	205.46
Wholesale	247.81	265.31	257.77	262.18	260.61	264.43	262.81	268.37	266.10	264.47	266.99	269.67	269.87	270.48
Retail	164.00	173.31	165.73	167.13	170.28	170.95	173.53	178.27	176.73	176.49	173.88	175.73	173.80	177.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	229.58	248.09	238.24	239.25	242.93	243.65	246.91	251.32	249.83	250.60	252.18	251.43	253.98	256.74
Service	171.28	180.46	174.56	176.25	179.38	177.58	177.78	181.86	181.61	182.55	181.48	183.16	184.24	185.08
Industrial Composite	249.87	265.76	255.50	260.06	261.38	262.21	263.38	267.44	266.20	267.23	271.00	272.01	273.30	269.32

TABLE 5
LARGER FIRM DATAAVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1978
(\$)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, including Milling	257.98	279.60	278.46	280.97	280.72	282.15	274.85	279.25	263.26	281.61	292.95	287.12	287.71	266.16
Manufacturing	231.79	247.18	244.30	244.21	243.95	244.88	246.65	245.72	244.08	245.85	246.81	253.54	255.71	250.96
Durable Goods	240.90	258.92	250.49	249.41	237.90	253.75	258.42	260.11	257.89	263.43	267.11	269.71	271.25	267.52
Non-Durable Goods	227.46	241.48	241.30	241.75	246.97	240.83	240.94	238.95	237.59	237.66	237.01	245.54	246.91	242.34
Food & Beverages	184.06	198.57	197.38	198.05	202.74	201.84	203.30	198.20	197.27	197.36	192.56	201.45	197.67	194.98
Foods	177.92	192.33	191.76	193.02	195.31	195.41	198.16	192.03	191.10	190.68	185.98	195.41	191.28	187.84
Fish Products	165.50	181.93	182.65	184.50	178.30	190.90	186.69	177.28	179.87	183.19	179.12	195.14	179.01	166.45
Trans., Equipment	250.70	257.39	259.65	253.01	212.15	255.88	255.32	255.20	258.48	264.09	273.22	278.75	273.47	267.46
Shipbuilding & Repairing	258.22	258.21	261.60	246.50	251.49	253.83	250.08	238.74	248.42	269.39	267.79	271.13	279.13	260.36
Construction	294.29	306.79	312.96	320.82	311.86	290.13	296.69	298.62	298.67	306.68	319.49	311.44	318.26	295.86
Building	292.98	312.31	310.61	322.85	315.38	300.99	305.80	308.73	299.27	304.84	325.00	319.86	327.43	306.95
General Contractors	281.37	287.84	289.55	302.74	286.70	270.66	275.09	285.41	281.39	283.27	294.08	292.47	299.98	292.75
Engineering	299.55	294.90	319.98	314.11	300.59	264.21	278.98	281.12	297.72	309.60	309.83	295.98	299.26	267.37
Transportation, Comm., & Other Utilities	250.75	265.66	261.09	262.08	262.61	261.44	264.38	266.49	261.33	260.06	263.54	272.85	274.81	277.22
Transportation	235.13	250.52	244.60	249.11	247.48	244.24	248.53	252.72	245.10	241.69	247.12	261.39	264.41	259.90
Water Transport & Services	258.59	290.34	292.90	323.28	281.77	279.10	274.79	286.78	283.67	291.31	311.14	289.41	308.25	261.67
Communications	262.34	276.56	268.61	270.81	271.94	274.07	275.54	273.63	273.09	278.51	278.92	274.13	287.11	292.42
Electric, power, gas and water	288.90	311.61	314.45	302.04	309.09	305.69	306.75	309.75	313.24	306.75	311.24	324.01	319.16	317.19
Trade	158.77	168.20	162.75	162.38	162.14	165.83	166.74	170.12	171.21	170.87	169.88	172.41	171.39	172.63
Wholesale Trade	215.11	233.24	227.02	228.59	228.34	231.96	223.46	236.57	235.58	232.20	235.72	239.25	238.10	242.14
Retail Trade	139.44	147.40	141.40	141.05	141.19	144.82	144.87	148.40	149.61	150.64	149.06	152.43	152.20	153.07
Food Stores	122.15	127.96	122.86	127.72	120.51	120.90	124.37	125.63	132.44	129.92	132.01	132.21	129.52	137.44
Department Stores	125.56	132.88	124.22	124.20	123.23	130.73	129.38	131.66	133.89	134.54	133.27	136.96	144.03	148.40
Automotive Stores	193.87	212.63	196.59	203.01	206.44	215.63	213.39	223.09	214.77	214.34	212.64	219.82	218.23	210.58
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	204.47	222.09	210.21	209.55	214.41	216.02	217.97	226.27	226.84	228.94	228.54	226.95	228.64	230.70
Service	139.21	146.24	147.25	142.27	145.05	144.41	145.89	150.85	151.48	149.54	146.50	145.06	142.00	144.57
Personal Service	105.37	110.89	104.15	105.20	111.56	108.82	110.58	112.45	121.55	119.67	112.82	108.69	109.65	105.54
Industrial Composite	212.09	223.96	220.34	219.54	219.59	220.54	222.34	224.64	223.85	229.95	226.23	229.07	229.94	226.73

TABLE 6
LARGER FIRM DATAAVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA
1978
(\$)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>HALIFAX</u>														
Manufacturing	254.57	273.21	269.20	263.25	272.00	272.41	270.75	271.01	272.78	274.70	273.09	279.00	279.92	280.46
Non-Durable Goods	254.58	275.11	275.51	265.80	280.31	274.46	275.97	272.33	274.87	271.66	270.45	278.63	279.44	282.35
Construction	295.98	317.01	314.15	326.32	319.21	300.79	311.76	312.76	311.02	313.17	333.29	322.54	330.65	308.40
Transportation, Comm., & Other Utilities	259.03	275.71	274.22	277.87	272.22	272.30	272.06	272.71	270.18	269.74	278.70	277.86	284.07	286.61
Trade	160.86	170.69	162.49	165.52	163.74	167.56	168.75	172.08	173.87	175.40	171.55	174.11	174.89	178.37
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	214.52	230.70	219.33	218.10	223.33	226.45	227.37	234.95	235.68	237.86	237.35	234.75	236.54	236.73
Service	139.55	148.59	146.53	140.53	146.50	146.97	148.90	153.91	155.48	153.88	149.08	148.38	144.23	148.69
Industrial Composite	208.31	220.62	215.72	215.64	215.88	216.56	219.00	222.29	222.90	223.31	223.80	223.84	225.06	223.46
<u>SYDNEY</u>														
Manufacturing	265.72	278.18	261.04	272.28	282.22	270.84	277.46	277.28	279.13	285.03	287.91	277.08	283.34	284.57
Durable Goods	278.55	293.54	278.98	280.11	280.42	284.35	302.77	300.13	291.69	301.92	302.67	289.00	307.53	302.89
Trade	147.93	163.22	158.71	158.36	164.03	165.42	164.95	170.11	168.26	163.31	159.39	161.38	159.95	164.77
Industrial Composite	235.53	250.54	244.15	248.63	251.26	247.53	248.15	250.33	245.00	253.92	257.84	253.19	257.76	248.78
<u>NEW GLASGOW</u>														
Industrial Composite	241.34	254.53	252.68	248.18	227.62	253.07	251.88	258.18	254.98	255.97	261.55	268.32	264.24	257.66
<u>AMHERST</u>														
Industrial Composite	190.00	207.44	209.06	202.28	207.44	205.38	208.36	215.53	205.98	197.43	208.01	214.31	209.40	206.08
<u>TRURO</u>														
Industrial Composite	175.96	185.85	185.75	181.62	186.61	185.81	182.17	188.81	182.53	182.72	183.12	189.64	189.53	192.54
<u>YARMOUTH</u>														
Industrial Composite	172.92	176.77	185.61	172.22	176.70	173.22	174.43	178.79	181.11	171.64	174.04	178.95	177.02	177.50

TABLE 7
LARGER FIRM DATAAVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA
1978

	ANNUAL AVERAGES		AVERAGE FOURLY EARNINGS											
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>Manufacturing</u>	6.38	6.84	6.63	6.68	6.74	6.74	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.85	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.05
Durable Goods	6.80	7.30	7.05	7.11	7.16	7.19	7.22	7.29	7.27	7.33	7.48	7.51	7.52	7.49
Non-Durable Goods	5.44	6.35	6.20	6.21	6.28	6.26	6.30	6.32	6.32	6.36	6.42	6.47	6.51	6.55
Food & Beverages	5.94	6.33	6.26	6.28	6.38	6.30	6.22	6.20	6.18	6.26	6.29	6.43	6.54	6.61
Primary Metal Ind's	7.42	8.04	7.74	7.76	7.86	7.86	7.95	8.01	8.07	8.16	8.21	8.23	8.25	8.32
Trans. Equipment	7.34	7.87	7.56	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.74	7.87	7.76	7.84	8.17	8.16	8.16	8.07
Fish Products	5.10	5.43	5.36	5.39	6.18	5.59	5.10	5.15	5.51	5.72	5.18	5.37	5.40	5.21
Shipbuilding & Repair	7.49	8.14	7.93	8.02	7.83	8.05	8.11	7.97	8.26	8.48	8.25	8.19	8.30	8.30
<u>Construction</u>	9.77	10.29	10.17	10.28	10.23	10.23	10.10	10.10	10.07	10.14	10.50	10.53	10.65	10.50
Building	9.70	10.36	10.04	10.12	10.12	10.14	10.22	10.27	10.18	10.25	10.67	10.72	10.85	10.76
Engineering	9.90	10.18	10.43	10.60	10.45	10.41	9.91	9.85	9.93	10.01	10.26	10.23	10.25	9.88
General Contractors	9.44	9.98	9.68	9.78	9.83	9.88	9.95	9.92	9.62	9.77	10.22	10.22	10.43	10.41

	ANNUAL AVERAGES		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>Manufacturing</u>	38.7	38.8	37.9	39.0	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.7	39.2	39.2	39.4	38.4
Durable Goods	39.5	39.6	38.2	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.3	40.1	40.1	40.3	39.3
Non-Durable Goods	37.8	37.9	37.5	38.1	37.6	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.4	37.4
Food & Beverages	37.6	37.7	37.5	37.7	36.3	37.3	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.1
Primary Metal Ind's	40.0	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.0	39.7	39.8	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.0
Trans. Equipment	40.6	40.5	37.6	41.0	40.5	41.1	40.8	40.6	39.9	40.2	41.0	41.5	41.6	40.1
Fish Products	32.4	33.1	33.0	33.3	28.6	33.1	36.3	35.8	35.4	36.2	32.6	33.9	31.6	28.5
Shipbuilding & Repair	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.8	40.4	37.3	39.7	39.2	40.7	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.1	39.4
<u>Construction</u>	38.7	38.9	36.3	37.9	38.3	38.4	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	38.9	36.0
Building	37.0	37.2	35.3	36.8	36.7	37.3	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.3	38.2	37.7	37.5	35.7
Engineering	41.6	42.0	38.4	40.1	41.7	40.6	43.2	43.8	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.6	41.9	36.6
General Contractors	37.0	37.2	35.3	36.8	36.7	37.1	38.7	38.6	38.0	37.3	38.2	37.4	37.5	34.9

TABLE 8
LARGER FIRM DATAAVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1978

	ANNUAL AVERAGES		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	5.67	6.02	5.89	5.86	5.99	5.91	6.07	5.99	5.98	5.97	6.05	6.13	6.23	6.24
Durable Goods	5.85	6.18	5.92	5.88	5.85	5.93	6.24	6.16	6.13	6.26	6.39	6.44	6.51	6.39
Non-Durable Goods	5.56	5.94	5.87	5.85	6.07	5.90	5.98	5.90	5.90	5.83	5.86	5.96	6.06	6.14
Food & Beverages	4.64	5.03	4.95	4.93	5.15	5.06	5.15	5.05	5.03	4.92	4.89	5.06	5.02	5.15
Trans. Equipment	6.06	6.32	6.14	6.04	5.88	5.96	6.25	6.31	6.35	6.40	6.59	6.78	6.61	6.59
Fish Products	4.46	4.88	4.83	4.81	4.98	4.99	5.00	4.78	4.82	4.81	4.74	5.02	4.87	4.96
Shipbuilding & Repair	6.14	6.21	6.27	6.06	5.89	5.99	6.22	6.02	6.10	6.36	6.39	6.41	6.46	6.59
Construction	7.68	7.90	8.51	8.58	8.37	7.84	7.58	7.46	7.25	7.43	7.69	7.72	8.08	8.29
Building	7.94	8.43	8.50	8.69	8.50	8.11	8.02	8.06	8.03	8.24	8.60	8.57	8.88	8.95
Engineering	7.40	7.01	8.52	8.17	7.88	7.12	6.80	6.54	6.35	6.52	6.46	6.45	6.63	6.56
General Contractors	7.52	7.66	7.86	8.01	7.73	7.08	7.18	7.32	7.53	7.60	7.62	7.65	8.16	8.13
	ANNUAL AVERAGES		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	37.9	38.1	38.5	38.3	37.4	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	38.3	38.0	38.7	38.2	37.1
Durable Goods	39.1	39.6	39.5	39.4	36.9	39.8	39.5	40.1	39.7	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.9
Non-Durable Goods	37.3	37.3	38.0	37.8	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.4	36.9	38.0	37.2	35.6
Food & Beverages	35.5	35.4	36.0	35.6	35.0	36.4	35.7	35.3	35.5	36.5	35.1	36.5	34.8	32.4
Trans. Equipment	39.6	38.7	39.6	39.1	31.4	39.5	39.0	38.6	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.0	39.9	38.9
Fish Products	33.4	33.9	34.8	34.7	31.9	35.7	34.4	33.8	34.6	35.1	34.2	36.1	32.8	28.6
Shipbuilding & Repair	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.0	41.2	40.6	39.2	38.1	39.5	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.4	39.4
Construction	38.2	39.1	37.4	38.1	37.7	36.8	39.0	39.9	41.3	41.6	41.9	40.6	39.8	35.1
Building	37.0	37.5	37.2	38.1	37.8	37.5	38.1	38.5	37.4	37.4	38.5	37.8	37.7	34.3
Engineering	40.0	41.7	37.9	38.0	37.3	35.1	40.5	42.4	47.0	47.7	47.7	45.4	44.2	37.3
General Contractors	37.0	37.3	36.7	37.7	36.6	37.1	37.3	38.5	37.2	37.3	38.7	38.4	37.1	35.4

TABLE 9

WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
1972-1978
(%)

INDUSTRY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
MINING, INCLUDING MILLING	75.9	81.5	81.3	77.3	77.7	74.1	74.8
MANUFACTURING	82.3	84.2	86.5	89.2	86.2	87.1	86.4
CONSTRUCTION	83.4	76.2	79.5	78.6	80.1	79.5	78.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES	84.4	83.1	85.3	84.9	86.6	86.1	85.0
TRADE	78.1	88.3	82.8	83.8	83.7	83.1	83.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	87.0	89.6	88.6	86.5	87.9	89.0	89.5
SERVICE	76.4	77.0	74.3	75.7	78.9	81.2	81.0
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	82.6	83.8	84.2	83.9	84.7	84.8	84.2

TABLE 10

REAL WAGES FOR HALIFAX
1978

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	REAL WAGES
	(\$)		(\$)
<u>AVERAGE 1977</u>	<u>208.31</u>	<u>159.8</u>	<u>130.35</u>
1977 - JAN.	199.55	152.0	131.28
FEB.	201.73	153.8	131.16
MAR.	201.58	155.7	129.46
APR.	204.67	157.8	129.70
MAY	206.16	159.0	129.66
JUNE	212.37	160.2	132.56
JULY	212.72	161.0	132.12
AUG.	213.51	161.7	132.04
SEPT.	212.24	162.6	130.52
OCT.	212.51	163.4	130.05
NOV.	212.48	164.5	129.16
DEC.	210.19	165.4	127.07
<u>AVERAGE 1978</u>	<u>220.62</u>	<u>172.1</u>	<u>128.19</u>
1978 - JAN.	215.72	165.6	130.26
FEB.	215.64	166.5	129.51
MAR.	215.88	168.1	128.42
APR.	216.56	169.0	128.14
MAY	219.00	169.7	129.05
JUNE	222.29	171.4	129.69
JULY	222.90	173.4	128.54
AUG.	223.31	174.3	128.11
SEPT.	223.80	174.4	128.32
OCT.	223.84	176.7	126.67
NOV.	225.06	177.9	126.50
DEC.	223.46	178.3	125.32

PRICE MOVEMENTS



SECTION IV

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATION

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost of living index and was first published on October 23, 1952 on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58 while a further weight revision in May, 1973, reflected 1967 family expenditure patterns (and within the food component, 1969 detailed spending habits).

In January, 1969, subsequently Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published in a time reference base 1961=100 instead of the 1949 base. Recently the time base has been further revised to 1971=100. This arithmetic conversion does not alter the movements of the consumer price as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision of the reference year is in keeping with Statistics Canada's (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) policy of bringing consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continuous measureable market price over time.

The index is related to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experience of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, clothing, housing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals basic needs but also include a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

Furthermore, the figures published herein list price indexes expressing the price movement of specific groups of goods and/or services using 1974 value weights.

The weights assigned to all elementary groups in the "new" series, with the exception of owned accommodation, correspond to net purchases made by the covered population. The CPI, then, should be seen as measuring the retail price movement of the basket of goods and services purchased in 1974 by that population.

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS - COMPARISON BETWEEN CANADA AND HALIFAX

Nationally, the consumer price index (1971=100) increased 9.0 percent over the 1977-78 period while Halifax experienced a 8.3 percent increase for the same period. As regards the Canadian annual index, this represents an increase of 1.5 percent from the previous period. Looking back to the 1976-77 period, the Canadian annual index rose by 0.5 percentage points. For Halifax the index remained unchanged from the 1976-77 period, increasing by 8.3 percent for the second consecutive year. A review of price increases, major components of the consumer price index, food & housing, recorded increases of 15.5 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively at the national level. For Halifax for the same two items, only food was above the national average at 13.3 percent, while housing was below at 7.0 percent.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional cities indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, weighting system and items content. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative price levels between the cities. That is, they do not, in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

All the regional cities reported increases in their price indexes during the year. They ranged from a low of 7.7 percent in both Halifax and Vancouver to a high of 9.1 percent in Regina. All components of the consumer price index reported an increase in Halifax for the 1977-78 period. The components and their rate of increases are as follows: food - 13.3 percent; housing - 7.0 percent; clothing - 4.9 percent; transportation - 4.5 percent; health and personal care - 8.3 percent; recreation and reading - 3.4 percent; and, finally, tobacco and alcohol - 2.7 percent.

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-city price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index for Canada is based with the major omission being shelter (both owned and rented).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve compatibility by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials are now being up-dated on a component by component basis and the remaining indexes will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

TABLE 11

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - CANADA
1978
1971 = 100

	ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1977 - JAN.	154.0	168.0	155.9	135.4	150.1	148.8	139.5	138.3
FEB.	155.4	171.4	156.9	136.4	150.4	150.7	139.7	139.2
MAR.	157.0	172.9	158.6	138.2	152.0	151.1	140.3	140.4
APR.	157.9	174.7	159.1	139.5	152.7	152.7	140.7	141.7
MAY	159.2	177.2	160.0	140.0	153.0	154.8	141.6	143.0
JUNE	160.3	179.1	161.3	141.0	153.4	155.2	142.2	143.5
JULY	161.8	182.9	162.1	140.9	153.7	155.5	143.3	145.4
AUG.	162.5	183.9	163.2	141.8	153.3	156.7	143.9	146.1
SEPT.	163.4	184.3	164.3	143.3	154.5	157.0	144.2	146.3
OCT.	165.0	186.9	166.6	144.7	153.9	158.4	145.6	146.6
NOV.	166.1	188.4	167.3	144.9	156.4	159.7	145.6	146.7
DEC.	167.2	191.5	167.8	145.5	156.7	160.0	145.4	148.6
<u>AVERAGE 1977</u>	<u>160.8</u>	<u>180.1</u>	<u>161.9</u>	<u>140.9</u>	<u>153.3</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>142.6</u>	<u>143.8</u>
1978 - JAN.	167.8	193.0	168.6	144.1	157.4	160.3	145.6	148.5
FEB.	168.9	194.3	169.6	145.3	158.9	161.4	145.7	149.1
MAR.	170.8	197.0	171.4	147.2	160.5	163.3	146.1	150.4
APR.	171.2	200.4	171.3	143.2	159.8	163.3	145.8	154.0
MAY	173.6	207.1	172.1	143.5	160.3	164.7	146.3	157.0
JUNE	175.1	211.2	172.9	144.5	160.7	165.0	146.9	157.4
JULY	177.7	219.7	173.8	144.4	161.3	166.2	148.5	157.5
AUG.	177.8	216.7	175.0	145.2	162.9	167.8	148.7	157.7
SEPT.	177.5	211.6	176.5	146.9	164.0	168.2	149.4	157.9
OCT.	179.3	214.1	178.6	150.1	164.5	169.4	151.3	158.0
NOV.	180.8	214.8	179.3	151.0	168.4	172.0	151.9	159.1
DEC.	181.3	216.0	180.0	151.9	168.0	172.3	152.1	159.1
<u>AVERAGE 1978</u>	<u>175.2</u>	<u>208.0</u>	<u>174.1</u>	<u>146.4</u>	<u>162.2</u>	<u>166.2</u>	<u>148.2</u>	<u>155.5</u>
% CHANGE 1977-78	<u>9.0</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>8.1</u>

TABLE 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX
1978
1971 = 100

	ALL-ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
1977 - JAN.	152.0	166.7	154.2	129.5	153.6	139.6	134.1	135.1
FEB.	153.8	171.5	155.1	130.5	154.7	140.4	134.5	135.4
MAR.	155.7	175.3	156.9	131.2	156.2	141.0	134.7	136.2
APR.	157.8	175.4	161.5	131.8	157.5	141.0	135.0	140.4
MAY	159.0	176.5	163.4	133.2	157.1	143.3	135.5	140.8
JUNE	160.2	179.9	169.2	133.0	157.4	143.6	136.5	140.8
JULY	161.0	180.5	165.8	133.0	157.7	144.4	137.5	140.8
AUG.	161.7	182.5	166.2	133.8	157.1	145.5	138.2	141.4
SEPT.	162.6	182.3	168.2	134.9	157.9	145.5	138.2	141.4
OCT.	163.4	183.9	166.8	135.3	157.6	150.2	138.9	141.4
NOV.	164.5	185.9	169.4	135.4	159.9	151.0	139.2	140.6
DEC.	165.9	187.7	170.1	135.9	160.2	151.8	139.2	142.9
AVERAGE 1978	<u>159.8</u>	<u>179.0</u>	<u>163.6</u>	<u>133.1</u>	<u>157.2</u>	<u>144.8</u>	<u>136.8</u>	<u>139.7</u>
1978 - JAN.	165.6	188.6	170.4	134.2	160.5	152.1	139.2	142.9
FEB.	166.5	189.7	171.3	135.6	161.7	153.8	138.9	143.2
MAR.	168.1	191.5	173.2	137.3	163.3	154.6	139.8	143.0
APR.	169.0	196.9	172.6	138.0	162.1	153.8	138.9	143.2
MAY	169.7	198.8	172.9	138.4	162.4	155.1	138.7	143.2
JUNE	171.4	203.8	173.9	139.0	162.9	155.7	138.7	143.7
JULY	173.4	210.5	174.4	139.1	163.7	156.7	140.1	143.7
AUG.	174.3	212.2	175.1	140.3	164.0	158.1	140.5	143.7
SEPT.	174.4	208.7	177.0	141.7	164.1	158.4	141.5	143.7
OCT.	176.7	211.5	179.5	142.9	165.8	160.2	145.9	143.7
NOV.	177.9	210.2	180.2	144.1	170.3	161.6	147.5	141.1
DEC.	178.3	211.1	180.4	144.8	170.7	161.4	147.1	141.1
AVERAGE 1978	<u>172.1</u>	<u>202.8</u>	<u>175.1</u>	<u>139.6</u>	<u>164.3</u>	<u>156.8</u>	<u>141.4</u>	<u>143.5</u>
% CHANGE 1977-78	<u>8.3</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>2.7</u>

TABLE 13

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT
1978
1971 = 100

AREA	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1977	1978	% CHANGE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
St. John's	169.1	182.8	8.1	175.3	176.3	178.1	179.1	180.4	181.2	184.8	185.3	184.8	187.9	190.1	190.6
Halifax	159.8	172.1	7.7	165.6	166.5	168.1	169.0	169.7	171.4	173.4	174.3	174.4	176.7	177.9	178.3
Saint John	162.4	175.4	8.0	168.5	169.7	171.2	172.3	173.2	174.5	177.1	177.7	178.1	179.9	181.2	181.7
Quebec City	159.3	172.2	8.1	165.3	166.6	168.7	168.4	170.5	171.7	174.4	175.0	174.6	175.6	177.4	177.9
Montreal	159.7	173.1	8.4	166.3	167.6	169.6	169.3	171.5	173.1	175.8	176.1	175.2	176.1	177.6	178.5
Ottawa	160.0	173.4	8.4	167.0	168.0	169.8	170.1	171.9	173.4	175.6	175.1	175.0	177.2	178.5	179.4
Toronto	160.1	173.7	8.5	167.4	167.7	169.3	169.8	171.7	173.4	176.5	176.2	175.5	177.9	179.4	179.4
Thunder Bay	162.1	175.2	8.1	169.4	169.8	171.3	171.9	173.9	174.7	176.1	177.1	177.3	179.6	180.8	180.8
Winnipeg	162.7	176.5	8.5	169.4	171.2	173.2	172.3	174.5	175.8	177.7	178.6	178.6	181.8	182.5	182.9
Regina	161.2	175.8	9.1	169.3	170.4	172.1	173.2	175.3	176.5	178.2	178.0	177.7	178.5	179.9	180.4
Saskatoon	159.1	171.6	7.9	166.2	166.7	168.1	169.0	170.3	171.7	173.6	173.7	174.0	174.7	175.5	176.2
Edmonton	162.2	176.7	8.9	170.1	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.4	176.9	178.1	178.3	178.5	180.8	182.4	182.9
Calgary	160.5	173.8	8.3	166.6	167.9	170.3	170.9	172.7	174.1	175.7	175.4	176.3	177.6	178.9	178.9
Vancouver	164.7	177.4	7.7	171.0	171.7	173.5	174.3	176.2	177.7	178.8	179.2	180.2	181.2	182.2	183.0
Canada	160.8	175.2	9.0	167.8	168.9	170.8	171.2	173.6	175.1	177.7	177.8	177.5	179.3	180.8	181.3

TABLE 14

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS
AS OF SEPTEMBER, 1978

COMBINED CITIES AVERAGE = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S	CHARLOTTETOWN	ST. JOHN	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	REGINA	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION	105	115	107	107	98	98	98	105	103	103	108
HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	102	101	97	98	104	99	97	94	95	99	107
TRANSPORTATION	99	103	102	102	106	98	100	93	96	93	101
HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	95	100	90	95	97	101	104	96	93	101	105
RECREATION, EDUCATION AND READING	97	96	90	97	105	96	100	93	96	94	98
TOBACCO & ALCOHOL	100	116	101	104	103	100	99	99	104	88	100

CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE



SECTION V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

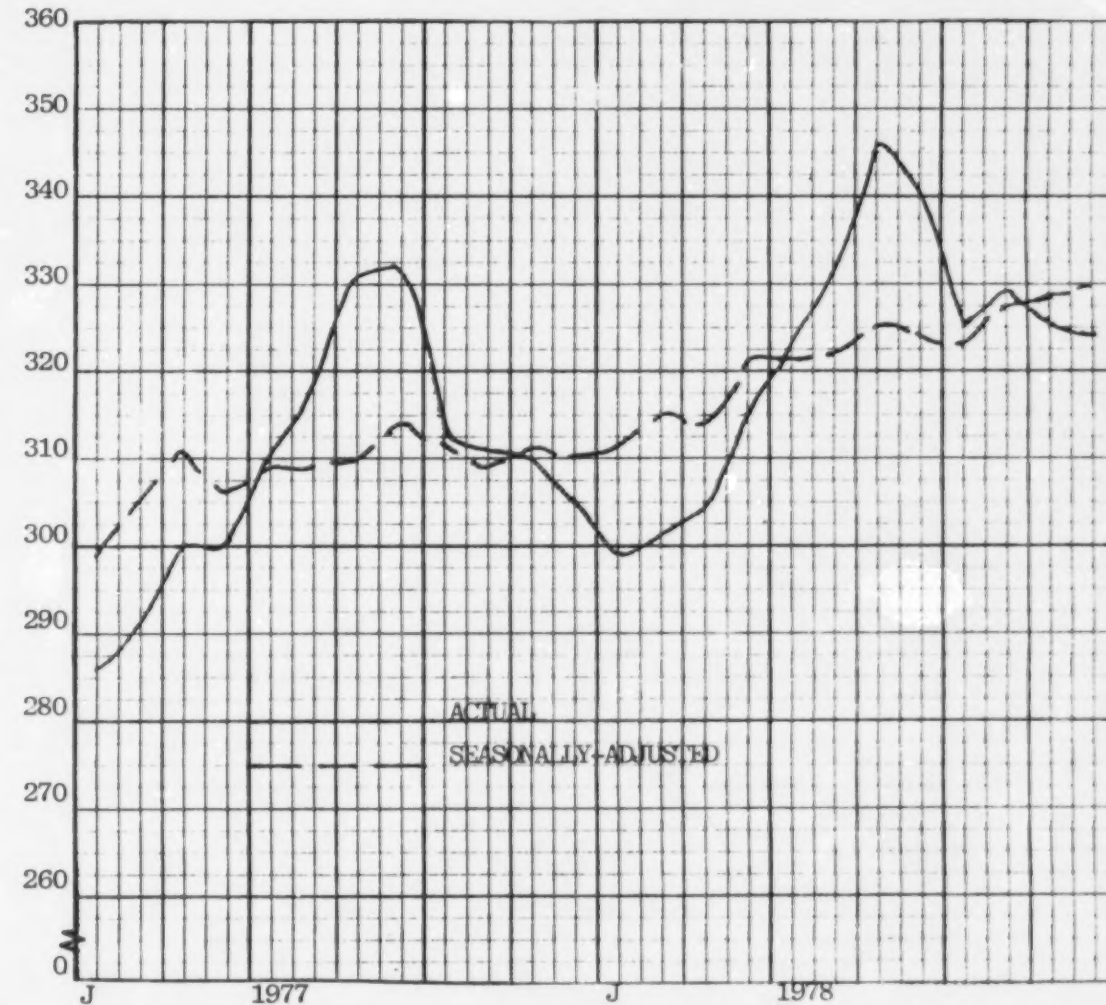
THE LABOUR FORCE

The year 1978 saw the N.S. labour force grow at a rate of 4.0 percent; significantly greater than the 1976-77 period. Estimates indicate that an average of 342,000 persons participated in the labour force during 1978 as compared to 329,000 in 1977. This represents an increase of 4.0 percent for 1977-78. The Canadian labour force for the same period (1977-78) grew by 3.6 percent.

The labour force composition experienced a larger change in the female sector than the male. The male sector of the labour force grew by only 2.4 percent; while the female sector increased by 8.1 percent. This is a continuation of the pattern established over the last three years, where the female component of the labour force has grown at a faster rate than the male component; to the point where the women now comprise of 38.8 percent of the labour force.

When looking at the provincial labour force by main age groupings as in Table 16 one sees that persons 25 and over have decreased their share of the labour force by 0.1 percent, while the 15-24 year age group retained its share of the labour force.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE
1977-1978



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation (that proportion of the population 15 years of age and over working or seeking work), increased by 2.2 percent in 1978 to 56.4 percent from 55.2 percent in 1977. This growth in the labour force may be an indication that there has been some improvement in the provincial economy. A cursory look at Table 19 and 20 reveals that the two industries showing the greatest absolute gains in employment are manufacturing and trade, and that the managerial occupational category reports the greatest absolute gain in employment. Growth in these areas may be seen to give some indication that economic development is taking place provincially.

Male participation in the labour force during 1978 averaged 71.6 percent, an increase of 0.6 percentage points over 1977 monthly average, while female participation in the labour force averaged 41.9 percent, a 4.5 percent increase over the 1977 monthly average.

An examination of participation rates by major age-groupings reveals that in the group 15-24 years there was a slim increase of 1.2 percent, and the 25 and over age group showed a somewhat more modest increase of 1.0 percent for 1978.

Wide disparities exist in participation rates for the various economic regions in Nova Scotia. These differences may be attributed, to some extent, to the levels of unemployment which prevailed in each of these regions. It must be noted that caution be exercised when applying this criteria; there are other factors which affect participation rates, for example social attitudes and the availability of suitable day-care for children. Furthermore, there is no direct quantifiable relationship between the level of participation and the unemployment rate examined on a monthly basis; analysis of longer time horizons might suggest the existence of a relationship between participation rates and unemployment rates, but as of yet this theory has not been satisfactorily confirmed.

LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

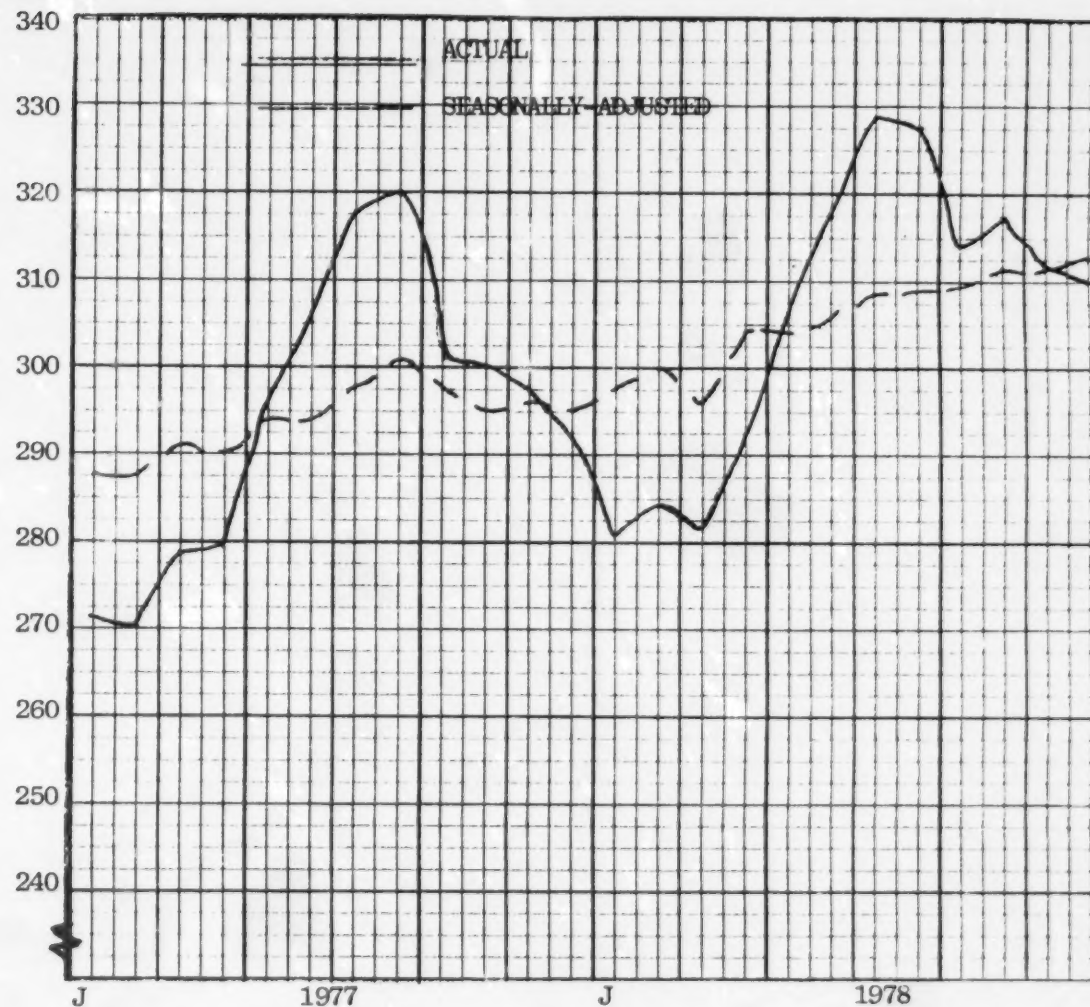
EMPLOYMENT

The overall employment level during 1978 showed an increase of 4.0 percent, from 294,000 persons in 1977, to 306,000 persons in 1978. This is an improvement over 1977 when there was a 1.0 percent in employment, but still far below the 1974-75 period when employment increased by 7.1 percent.

A look at employment by industry shows that 71.2 percent of all employed Nova Scotians were employed in the service-producing industries in 1978. Employment in this sector rose by 2.8 percent, or 6,000 persons, while the goods-producing sector industries exhibited a 7.3 percent or 6,000 person increase in employment levels; the manufacturing component of this sector accounted for 67.0 percent of this 6,000 person increase in the employment level.

The occupational distribution of employment for 1978 indicates that the average monthly employment level increased by 4.0 percent in Nova Scotia compared to the 1977 average monthly employment level. Four occupations reported an increase from their 1977 average monthly employment level. These were managerial, which increased by 7.9 percent; sales, increasing by 3.1 percent; primary occupations by 11.1 percent; and, finally, processing, increasing by 7.6 percent.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY
1977-1978



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment during 1978 has averaged 36,000 persons a month, up 1,000 persons from 1977. This increase may be overstating what the actual situation is; due to rounding procedures, figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000 - given that the base weights now incorporate the 1976 Census findings, the actual change in the unemployment level could very well be less than the 1,000 person variance suggested by the figures. As such, considering the more significant increases in both the provincial labour force and employment levels, it is hardly possible to find major faults in the performance of the provincial economy in 1978, in terms of employment and unemployment levels. (The labour force increased by 13,000 persons while employment increased by 12,000 persons.) The average rate of unemployment in 1978 was 10.6 percent, thus showing no change from the 1977 level.

Unemployment rates for economic regions within the province were anything but uniform with respect to the performance. Compared to 1977, unemployment rates both rose and fell in Nova Scotia's economic regions. Three of the six provincial economic regions reported increases in their unemployment rates; Cape Breton Island reported a 0.9 percent increase, from 14.5 percent in 1977 to 15.4 percent in 1978; Halifax County reported an increase of 0.4 percent, from 7.8 percent in 1977 to 8.2 percent in 1978; and the Halifax Metropolitan Area reported an increase of 0.5 percent, from 7.7 percent in 1977 to 8.2 percent in 1978, in its unemployment rate. The Valley region reported no change in its unemployment rate while the remaining two regions reported declines: the Northumberland region fell 2.1 percentage points, from 13.8 percent in 1977 to 11.7 percent in 1978; and the South Shore fell 0.4 percentage points, from 10.2 percent in 1977 to 9.8 percent in 1978.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1977-1978

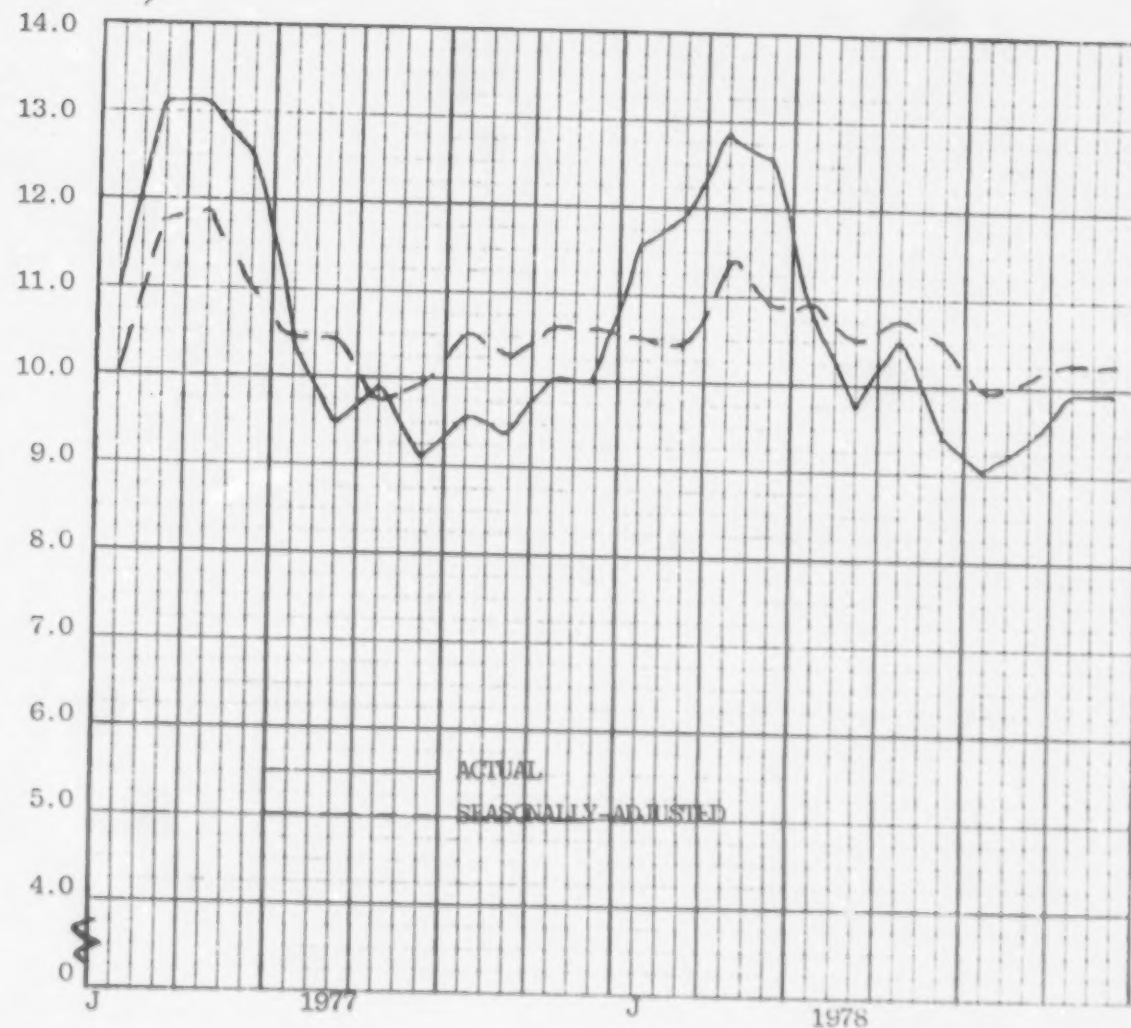


TABLE 15

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1978
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES															
	1975	1976	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
LABOUR FORCE																
Actual	317	323	329	342	318	321	324	335	343	351	366	361	345	349	346	344
Seasonally-Adjusted	317	322	329	342	332	335	334	341	341	342	345	344	343	347	348	349
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)																
Actual	55.3	55.2	55.2	56.4	52.9	53.3	53.7	55.4	56.7	57.9	60.3	59.4	56.6	57.2	56.7	56.2
Seasonally-Adjusted	55.3	55.1	55.1	56.3	55.1	55.6	55.4	56.5	56.3	56.4	56.8	56.6	56.3	56.9	57.0	57.0
EMPLOYED																
Actual	292	292	294	306	281	284	282	293	306	317	328	327	314	317	312	310
Seasonally-Adjusted	292	292	294	306	297	300	296	304	304	306	308	308	309	312	312	313
UNEMPLOYED																
Actual	24	31	35	36	37	38	42	42	37	34	39	34	31	32	34	34
Seasonally-Adjusted	25	31	35	36	35	35	38	37	37	36	37	36	34	35	36	36
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)																
Actual	7.7	9.5	10.6	10.6	11.6	11.8	12.8	12.6	10.7	9.7	10.5	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.9	9.9
Seasonally-Adjusted	7.75	9.46	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3
EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (%)																
Actual	51.0	49.9	49.3	50.4	46.8	47.1	46.8	48.5	50.6	52.2	54.0	53.8	51.5	51.9	51.1	50.7
Seasonally-Adjusted	51.0	49.9	49.3	50.4	49.3	49.8	49.1	50.3	50.2	50.5	50.7	50.7	50.7	51.1	51.1	51.1

TABLE 16

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1978
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)														
15 - 24 years	329	342	318	321	324	335	343	351	366	361	345	349	346	346
25 and over	94	98	86	88	88	91	97	103	120	114	96	98	98	96
TOTAL (Male)	206	211	196	198	200	207	213	220	228	224	213	211	211	211
15 - 24 years	52	54	46	48	49	51	55	58	67	63	53	53	54	54
25 and over	154	157	150	150	151	156	158	161	161	161	160	157	157	157
TOTAL (Female)	123	133	123	124	124	128	130	131	138	137	132	139	135	133
15 - 24 years	42	44	40	40	40	40	42	45	52	51	43	45	44	42
25 and over	81	88	83	84	84	88	88	86	86	87	89	93	91	91

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 17

PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX
FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1978
(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	55.2	56.4	52.9	53.3	53.7	55.4	56.7	57.9	60.3	59.4	56.6	57.2	56.7	56.2
15 - 24 years	58.5	60.1	53.2	54.1	54.4	56.1	59.7	63.5	73.4	69.6	58.6	60.1	59.6	58.5
25 and over	54.0	55.0	52.8	53.1	53.4	55.2	55.6	55.8	55.5	55.6	55.9	56.2	55.6	55.4
TOTAL (Male)	71.2	71.6	67.1	67.7	68.3	70.7	72.5	74.7	77.4	75.8	72.1	71.1	71.3	71.0
15 - 24 years	64.8	66.3	57.2	58.9	59.8	62.6	67.0	71.4	82.2	76.9	64.1	64.6	65.4	65.4
25 and over	73.7	73.7	70.9	71.0	71.6	73.8	74.6	76.0	75.6	75.4	75.2	73.6	73.5	73.2
TOTAL (Female)	40.1	41.9	39.6	39.9	39.8	41.1	41.7	42.0	44.2	43.9	42.0	44.2	42.9	42.3
15 - 24 years	52.1	53.8	49.1	49.2	49.0	49.6	52.3	55.5	64.5	62.2	53.0	55.5	53.7	51.6
25 and over	35.8	37.8	36.2	36.6	36.6	38.1	38.0	37.3	37.1	37.4	38.1	40.2	39.1	39.1

TABLE 18

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1978

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>EMPLOYED</u>	294	306	281	284	282	293	306	317	328	327	314	317	312	310
Male	185	190	173	174	173	181	191	199	204	204	196	194	193	192
Female	109	116	108	110	109	112	115	117	124	123	118	123	119	119
<u>AGE CATEGORIES</u>														
15 - 24 years	77	80	69	70	69	71	80	87	99	96	81	82	81	80
25 and over	217	226	212	214	213	222	227	230	229	231	233	235	231	230

TABLE 19

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA
(ACTUAL SERIES)1978
(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>TOTAL</u>	294	306	281	284	282	293	306	317	328	327	314	317	312	310
<u>Goods-producing</u>	82	88	73	74	72	81	90	97	100	101	98	93	90	85
Agriculture	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	8	9	10	9	8	7	5
Other Primary	14	16	12	14	13	16	18	18	19	18	17	16	14	13
Manufacturing	41	45	39	39	38	42	45	49	50	50	49	47	47	47
Construction	20	20	17	16	16	17	21	22	22	23	23	22	22	20
<u>Service-production</u>	212	218	208	211	211	213	217	219	228	225	217	223	222	224
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	30	30	31	32	31	30	30	28	30	30	29	27	29	30
Trade	54	57	53	54	54	56	59	59	62	57	54	58	57	61
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	15	14	16	15	13
Community Business & Personal Service	86	86	82	81	81	82	83	86	88	91	89	92	91	92
Public Administration	29	31	28	30	31	31	32	33	34	32	31	30	30	28

TABLE 20

EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
ACTUAL SERIES
1978
(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	294	306	281	284	282	293	306	317	328	327	314	317	312	310
Managerial	63	68	63	65	65	65	66	69	71	71	69	68	69	70
Clerical	49	49	48	49	50	49	51	50	52	50	49	49	48	49
Sales	32	33	31	30	31	33	33	34	34	33	32	36	35	37
Service	42	42	41	39	38	40	40	42	44	45	41	45	43	43
Primary	18	20	15	16	16	19	22	24	25	27	23	21	19	16
Processing	39	42	38	39	38	40	43	44	46	47	45	45	42	42
Construction	24	23	20	19	19	20	23	26	27	26	25	25	25	23
Transportation	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	17	17
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	13	13

TABLE 21

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1978
(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1977	1978	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	14.5	15.4	13.9	13.9	19.4	18.1	14.3	14.0	17.8	16.8	13.6	13.8	14.4	14.2
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	13.8	11.7	14.7	13.4	15.7	16.0	12.8	11.3	12.5	9.5	9.0	7.7	8.9	8.8
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	10.6	10.6	13.2	13.8	13.9	14.3	10.6	8.8	8.9	7.8	6.7	6.7	8.7	13.2
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	10.2	9.8	10.6	13.9	13.7	12.8	10.0	7.7	8.6	7.0	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.7
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	7.8	8.2	9.4	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.6	8.9	8.3	8.2
Halifax Metropolitan Area	7.7	8.2	9.5	9.2	8.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	6.6	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.8	8.0
PARTICIPATION RATES														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	45.0	51.0	47.0	48.9	50.8	50.1	49.4	51.4	56.5	54.0	50.7	51.8	51.3	50.5
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	49.8	51.1	47.3	45.3	45.3	48.2	51.8	52.4	55.9	56.4	53.6	53.4	51.8	52.2
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	53.6	54.0	51.4	51.7	52.0	53.9	54.7	56.9	57.7	58.6	54.1	53.9	51.5	51.0
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	49.9	53.1	47.7	48.8	49.0	52.3	53.5	55.9	57.2	57.5	55.5	52.7	54.0	52.8
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	64.4	64.9	62.5	63.0	62.7	64.7	66.2	66.5	67.8	65.8	63.6	65.7	65.4	65.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	65.5	65.9	63.3	63.9	63.5	66.0	67.3	67.6	68.9	66.8	64.4	67.0	66.5	66.1
EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO														
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	42.4	43.2	40.5	52.1	40.9	41.0	42.3	44.2	46.4	44.9	43.8	44.7	43.9	43.4
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	42.9	45.2	40.3	39.3	38.2	40.4	45.2	46.5	48.9	51.0	48.8	49.3	47.2	47.6
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	47.9	48.3	44.6	44.6	44.8	46.2	48.9	51.9	52.6	54.0	50.5	50.2	47.1	44.3
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	44.8	47.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	45.6	48.2	51.6	52.3	53.5	51.1	48.7	48.5	48.7
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	59.4	59.6	56.6	57.3	57.6	59.5	60.6	61.1	63.0	61.3	58.8	59.9	59.9	59.8
Halifax Metropolitan Area	60.4	60.6	57.3	58.0	58.4	60.8	61.7	62.2	64.4	62.3	59.2	60.9	60.7	60.8

NOTE: Economic Region (Group No. 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
 Economic Region (Group No. 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
 Economic Region (Group No. 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
 Economic Region (Group No. 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
 Economic Region (Group No. 10) includes the county of Halifax

TABLE 22

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	POPULATION (000's)	LABOUR FORCE (000's)	EMPLOYMENT (000's)	UNEMPLOYMENT (000's)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	EMPLOYMENT- POPULATION RATE (%)
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	124	63	54	10	15.4	51.0	43.2
Economic Region (Group No. 7)	110	56	50	6	11.7	51.1	45.2
Economic Region (Group No. 8)	72	39	35	5	10.6	54.0	48.3
Economic Region (Group No. 9)	89	47	43	5	9.8	53.1	47.9
Economic Region (Group No. 10)	21	134	124	11	8.2	64.9	59.6
Halifax Metropolitan Area	173	114	105	10	8.2	65.9	60.6

Economic Region (Group No. 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island

Economic Region (Group No. 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou

Economic Region (Group No. 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings

Economic Region (Group No. 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth

Economic Region (Group No. 10) includes the county of Halifax.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel, and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers including working foremen; route-drivers, shipping, maintenance and delivery staffs; and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purposes of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and, establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets, and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and excluded from provincial totals, but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment. Based year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measureable market price over-time, corresponding to a specified quantity of items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experiences of any one family within the group, nor should it be expected to reflect the price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group" to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two to six persons and (c) with annual incomes during 1967 ranging from \$4,000 to \$12,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1971=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket" of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Reliability of Estimates

- (a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, enumerators, supervisors, etc., as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.
- (b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.¹

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work, are included in the unemployment as persons without work or seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes those persons who during the reference week:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work.
- (b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff for twenty-six weeks or less and were available for work.

*House-wives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Unemployed (continued)

- (c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available for work.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 15 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work, and voluntarily idle or retired.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating "real" wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

APPENDIX

1. Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001.
2. Statistics Canada, "Employment Earnings and Hours", Catalogue No. 72-002.
3. Statistics Canada, "Prices and Price Indexes", Catalogue No. 62-002.
4. Statistics Canada, "The Labour Force", Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

1. Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia
2. Monthly Summary of Activities, Industrial Relations Division,
Labour Relations Board
3. Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

4. Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia
5. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Bulletin

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

6. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1977/78
7. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1978 (1978)
8. Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia - 1978 (1978)
9. 1977 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1978)
10. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia 1978 (1979)
11. Trends in Collective Bargaining Settlements in Nova Scotia - 1977 (1978)
12. Trends in Collective Agreements Base Rate Changes in Nova Scotia- 1977 (1978)

PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY

13. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Brochure
14. Labour Turnover and Absenteeism in Nova Scotia's Manufacturing
Industries - 1974 (1976)
15. Working Women in Nova Scotia - 1976 (1976)
16. Highlights of Collective Agreement Surveys in the Manufacturing
Industry - 1975, 1976, 1977 (1977)
17. Survey of Wage Rates From Collective Agreement Settlements in
Nova Scotia During 1978 (1979)

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